



CAVALRY ORGANIZATION.

An Order Issued by General J. E. B. Stuart.

OBJECT OF OUTPOSTS.

Flag of Truce, Battle, Pursuit, and Retreat.

FIRST VISIT TO RICHMOND.

A Federal Soldier's Account of His Capture—He Will Come to the Re-union—The Evacuation of Norfolk—Lee.

The Dispatch is indebted to Mr. S. H. Walker, of Mount Meridian, for a copy of the interesting order given below. Mr. Walker was a member of Company E, First Virginia Cavalry.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Potomac, October 15, 1861.

In order to systematize and render more uniform the conduct of cavalry on outpost service, the following rules and regulations are published, and will be rigidly observed by the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac:

PICKET ORGANIZATION.

The main object of cavalry outpost is to secure the earliest practical intelligence of the enemy's operations, and communicate the same rapidly to the commander. For this purpose it is obviously necessary to keep as near the enemy as possible; so near that movements of consequence could take place without being detected.

Another object, hardly secondary in importance, is to prevent communication from our lines reaching the enemy; to check the enemy's reconnaissance, and keep his videttes far enough off to prevent their being able to observe the movements of our forces, and render by the distance to be overcome abortive any attempt to surprise our main body.

Our front should be as completely and closely covered as the size of the force and the nature of the country will admit; at any rate, all the possible avenues of approach must be well watched, and the eligible points of observation occupied.

In the selection of posts to be occupied, the foregoing objects must be kept in view, but care must be taken to avoid as much as possible the nature of the ground or contiguity to a thicket. The post once established, avenues of retreat must be open in all directions, for the cavalry vidette is very liable to approach the enemy from the rear. The posts should form a continuous line of communication, when interrupted by natural obstacles, must be kept up by frequent patrols.

On account of the advantage of company organization, picket guards will, as a general rule, consist of entire companies; each company covering its proportion of the front allotted to the regiment to which it belongs. Each post consisting of a picket of not less than three men—the captain exercising a general superintendence over all as officer of the guard, and the field officers of the regiment a general superintendence, in turn, over all the pickets of the company.

On the post the utmost vigilance must be maintained day and night. The vidette must bear in mind that with him may rest the safety of our army, and with it our country. He should therefore, keep an eye single to his whole duty, disregarding the allurements to comfort and slumber.

Great care should be taken to intercept and prevent any communication or person going towards the enemy; and our cavalry are particularly cautioned and enjoined against talking to country people about the lines, concerning any military topic, as information of great value has often reached the enemy.

If any of the cavalry fall in the hands of the enemy, they must preserve a strict reserve and silence when questioned about our army, as it cannot affect their treatment, and a captive true to his country's interests receives the respect of an enemy, while a truckling one merits the contempt of all men.

The signals and counterguards should be kept with the most rigid secrecy from all not belonging to the army and entitled to know. The night signal should be required every night, and the day signal as soon as the parties see each other.

APPROACH OF THE ENEMY.

Every movement of any consequence by the enemy coming under the observation of any post will be promptly reported to the company commander, and the movement carefully scrutinized and watched.

The picket maintains its ground as long as compatible with safety, and when obliged to retire before superior numbers, the picket will still keep the enemy in observation, and report his movements.

Gloom.

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that, vigor and energy to the whole body. Read this letter:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." Mrs. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

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Hood's Pills cure all liver, bile, biliousness, and all other ailments.

near the place. The prisoners taken thus should be hurried off by the flank a circuitous route to the rear and delivered to the infantry, and the detachment sent back will as speedily as possible rejoin their regiments. Every company commander should provide himself on the eve of battle with means of spiking cannon; when that cannot be done they may temporarily disable by taking out the trunnions and rolling away one or more wheels from each piece. Artillery must be spiked or disabled when about to fall into the hands of the enemy. If cavalry be attacked by cavalry, it must be met by a charge, never received standing, adding thus the momentum of the horse to the action of the rider to repel it. The pursuit must be continued as long as the enemy fly, and if night intervene a halt may be made, and advantage of it should be taken to find out the enemy's whereabouts, for a descent upon him at midnight with firearms may complete the confusion and panic already begun. The cavalry should not think of returning to the camp while the enemy continues to fly, and though the labor be hard on horse, it will be gloriously compensated in the great results obtained.

RETREAT.

In retreat before the enemy cavalry has a most important office to fill. Kept in large bodies in rear of our different columns, it should be pressed, to be hurled like an avalanche in the face of the advancing foe, and, by successive charges, at whatever cost of life and limb, to secure a safe retreat for our forces. Even though a whole regiment or division of cavalry be immolated, the sacrifice will be cheerfully made by true patriots to save our whole army from destruction. Demonstrations directed at the enemy's flank on every suitable occasion will do much to check and thwart his purposes, particularly if flushed with victory, his pursuit be disorderly.

A charge along a road or lane should be made in column of fours, against masses of cavalry or infantry in column of platoons; against artillery or skirmishers, in dispersed order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In all engagements mounted, the main dependence is placed in the pistol, the first being reserved for close quarters, and the sabre is held as a dernier resort for the melee when the fire is exhausted. The thrust should be used to the point of the blade in quarter-point being the most certain.

Commanders of bodies of cavalry on the field must institute the most rigid regulations against straggling. The Department must apply to the colonels for the requisite number of assistants for the wounded, and no others must be allowed to act in that capacity. The particular attention of company commanders is required to this important regulation.

The observance of these instructions is essential to the successful conduct of cavalry; and all cavalry officers and men are ordered to adhere to their spirit, while it is hoped that they will receive the attentive perusal of every individual member of the brigade.

By command of Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart.

L. TIERNAN BRIEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST VISIT TO RICHMOND.

A Federal Soldier's Account of His Capture—Will Come to Reunion.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

WELAKA, FLA., May 5.—I propose to give an account of my first and only visit to Richmond, which came about in this wise: I was in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 2, 3, 1863. The last day, about noon, the regiment to which I belonged was lying down on the Plank road, near and just south of the Chancellorsville House, which was then on fire. Everything had gone rearward, and my regiment was about the last to get out.

They went back over a piece of rising ground, where the enemy was very destructive from the Confederates. I jumped into a small rifle-pit, and, with a companion, followed it down until it struck a well-worn footpath, which was along a bank of a small branch or creek, supposing it flowed into the Rappahannock river, which was only a few miles away. We continued on the path until we came to a low place, and the enemy's party, turned squarely to the right, and crossed the branch on a corduroy bridge.

We had no more than crossed when we were in a small field, and at the same time, were halted and commanded to surrender. I was not counting on this, and looked about for a chance to escape, and saw the field lined with Confederate cavalry, some within a few rods of us, and some further back. I saw a Confederate sergeant, who again said, "Surrender!" I saw no chance to do anything but obey. Then we threw our guns in the bog, and the Confederates, finding some twenty-five or thirty other Union soldiers, captured the same way, I expect.

My captor proved to be Sergeant W. R. Hall, Company F, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who treated me pleasantly, and soon started us to the rear, under guard. This was on Sunday, about 2 P. M.

The following Sunday we entered Richmond, having marched down the plank road, and were put in Libby Prison. We were kept there a week or so; then transferred to Belle Isle, where we spent another week or ten days, then paroled and sent to City Point, and thence to Annapolis.

For some years I had been desirous of finding my captor. Last January I put a notice in the Confederate Veteran, giving particulars of my taking, and was soon rewarded by a letter from W. R. Hall, of your city. Since then we have been in correspondence and exchanged photographs, and I can easily identify him as being my captor. He has kindly asked me to attend the Confederate reunion at your city, and I intend going. I am perfectly willing to be his prisoner again.

It seems strange that we should have served two years after that capture, and live on more than thirty years, and be able to find each other.

I wish to go up and see how all the old soldiers look, for there will be a large number of them, and they will be in good spirits. I would like to see the old Confederate flag, and see some of the men in their old uniforms, and I want to hear the rebel yell. I have read many accounts trying to describe that yell. No one yet has been able to form words which sound like it. Sometimes I think I can, but on trying give it up. It still rings in my ears, and I can almost see it. It is distinct itself, and cannot be described or pictured. It is just simply something of its own, a peculiar sound. Hoping to see thousands of the old soldiers in a few weeks and enjoy their enjoyment, I am,

Yours truly, C. F. WALDRON.

Formerly Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

THE EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Move.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

"To-day (the 10th of May) is the thirty-fourth anniversary of the evacuation of Norfolk, and its resultant possession by the Federals under General Wool, commanding the United States forces at Fort Monroe. There are yet many of our citizens who remember the incidents of the day and the days that followed only too well. General Huger, in command of this department, learned that the enemy had planned an attack, both by land and water, upon the city, and knowing that Roanoke Island, Hatteras, and Fort Monroe, being already in the hands of the Federals, Norfolk was not then a point of great strategic importance, decided, after due consultation with the authorities at Richmond, to evacuate the place, which, even if it were possible to hold, could be done only at great loss.

The evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederates was not brought about by the reason stated above. As a matter of fact, the evacuation of this department had

been going on for fully six or seven weeks before General Wool learned of it from the captain of a tugboat sent from this city to Sewall's Point to bring up a valuable gun located at that point. This happened on the morning of Thursday, May 8th, and as soon as General Wool was informed of what was happening here a naval force, consisting of half a dozen vessels or more, was immediately dispatched to Sewall's Point, and commenced bombarding that place, the bombardment continuing several hours, until the Virginia proceeded from the navy-yard to Hampton Roads, when the fleet immediately retired behind the guns of Fortress Monroe.

We have always understood that the evacuation was ordered by the Richmond authorities to meet the views of General Joseph E. Johnston, who then commanded the Army of Northern Virginia, which was confronting General George B. McClellan on the Peninsula. Richmond was being seriously threatened, and General McClellan was in a position to throw a force across the James river and cut Norfolk off completely from the Confederate capital. But whether the Richmond authorities or General Johnston issued the order for the evacuation, the valuable war materials in this department were, to a large extent, removed, before General Wool decided to make his movement against the city. The proof of this is that a miniature navy-yard was established at Charlotte, N. C.—300 miles in the interior—with machinery which was carried to that place from the Gosport navy-yard, and the Charlotte navy-yard continued to furnish supplies, such as gun-carriages, shot, shell, etc., to the Confederate navy until the collapse of the Confederacy.

It is true that the guns in most of the batteries hereabouts were abandoned in consequence of the advance of General Johnston's army, but the Richmond arsenal, and the arsenal at Old Point, and the arsenal at the evacuation, but no vessels were destroyed at the navy-yard, and but few munitions of war were captured.

The evacuation of the arsenal had been going on fully ten days before General Wool appeared before the city, in the afternoon of May 10, 1862. The remainder of the arsenal stockpile was surrendered by Mayor Lamb to General Wool at the court-house about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Whether or not the evacuation of Norfolk was a wise move, the history of the war demonstrated within sixty days after the city was abandoned that had the Virginia remained in these waters, instead of having been destroyed, it would have been a source of supplies, she would have prevented the Federal fleet from entering James river to succor General McClellan after he had been driven to Harrison's Landing by the combined armies of Lee and Jackson.

The Southland's Hero.

(To the boys in gray, in whose faithful hearts is enshrined the glorious memory of Robert E. Lee, these lines are inscribed by their author, Walter Thomas Pope.)

Southland, attend thy lyre to sing
The grandest hero whose name will ring
Down through the distant ages;
Of all thy noble sons, not one
More dauntless than he ever won
On field, where conflict rages.

'Twas in the day of greatest need,
He came, thy gallant sons to lead
On fields of battle keen;
His lofty courage did inspire
The boys in gray with souls on fire
To fight for home and glory.

The Southland call! he gives up all
In her dear cause to rise or fall;
To conquer or to die.
In that dark hour, he stood alone,
The brightest star that ever shone,
In all our southern sky.

No name in this or other age
That shines as bright on glory's page,
No nobler soul, no grander name,
Of all her sons, who bled and died,
The grandest—old Virginia's pride—
Her own—her matchless Lee!

He did not fall on crimson field,
No foeman's lance could pierce the shield
Of his chiefest and truest warrior;
He rode unarmed, with flashing eyes,
And knightly sword uplifted high,
Where danger came to try.

When in defeat our cause was hurled,
And Southern battle-flags were furled,
And Southern hopes did die;
He laid his stainless blade away,
And on a low place, where the path lay,
Who died, oh, South, for thee!

When war's dark cloud had passed away,
He lived to see a brighter day
Dawn on our sunny land;
And on the crimson field of strife,
Where heroes fell and lost their life
In union, now, we stand.

We laid him with our southern dead,
When autumn's sun of golden red
Was sinking in the west;
His name was sacred soil to-day,
Among the fallen boys in gray,
Our chieftain lies at rest.

When joyful nature's soul is stirred
In spring, when gladdened songs are heard,
And sweetest flowers bloom,
Our stately dames and maidens fair
Weave garlands that are rich and rare
To decorate his tomb.

And long as southern hearts do beat
Around our annual fires we'll meet
In memory of thee!
The grandest hero of them all,
Who drew their sword at Southland's call,
Our own immortal Lee!

A brilliant complexion is a beauty in itself. It pleases the eyes of thoughtful people and the minds of thinking people. They know that a really good complexion is a sign of health, and created by Nature. There are different ways of imitating a fine complexion; cosmetics, which deceive no body, but ruin the skin and make the user look silly and prematurely old; stimulants which only give a temporary flush, dangerous drugs which drive the impurities of the face back into the blood. All these "counterfeit" complexions are unsafe and easily detected. But the genuine, unimpeachable, much-admired color and clearness of health can only be obtained by clearing all bilious matters and humors out of the blood.

The first step towards creating a good complexion by Nature's way is to get the blood clear, and the circulation free and active. There is no complexion so low, muddy or pimply but it will be cleared and brightened by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the complexion, makes the eyes brighter and the breath sweeter.

If the bowels be very much constipated, it will be advisable to take small doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, conjointly with the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. One or two each day—just sufficient to get their laxative and alterative, or blood-cleansing, effect will be sufficient.

If the name HIRES is on the package, count on getting the best things nature grows for Rootbeer making. HIRES Rootbeer—best by any test.

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(S. W. A. F.)

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Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headaches in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

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